

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 949.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish furniture and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, 33 Velvets, Velveteens, Jaconet, tambored & book muslins, Humlums, Baftas, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & stockings, Nankeens, Turkey yarn, Ticking &c. A complete assortment of

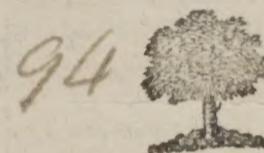
Furniture, Shoe makers' and carpenters' tools, All kinds of hard ware, afforted, Cotton cards, No. 8, 9 & 10. China, glafs & queens' ware, Imperial, Hyson, Young hyson, & hothea Tea, Fresh

John Rogers.
Fayette county, Davy's Fork of Ekhorn, April 16th, 1804.

TWO STILLS FOR SALE.

ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all Cash. For sale, also,

The Noted Thorough Bred Horse, LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. R.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

115 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Ekhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

A Copy. Teste

ALEX. PARKER & Co.
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment,

Book muslin, plain and figured cambrick do.

Chintzes and calicoes, afforted, Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands Constitution and fancy cords, Extra long silk gloves, afforted, Morocco slippers, afforted, Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas, Copper in sheets & still patterns. Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for Cash.

Lexington, July 14, 1804.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue as is 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Croft-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose. H. C.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnston, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan Jun. John Jordan Jun. & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that suits will be instituted against them without discrimination.

John Jordan Jun.
Lexington, Sept. 4, 1804.

I WISH TO SELL MY

231 Tanyard
In this place—the price will be moderate, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, or being satisfactorily secured, and the interest punctually paid.

WILL. MORTON.
Lexington, 4th June, 1804.

MADISON CIRCUIT SA.

September Court, 1804.

Green Clay Complainant,

Against

Jonathan Patterson and Als, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his Counsel, and on his motion appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Francis, Wm. Techane, Allen & Christo. Degriffreid, Miller Woodson & Mary his wife, Samuel Strong & Patry his wife, Nicholas Hobson & Sarah his wife, Benjamin Finney & Lucretia Jones his wife, Catharine Jenne Degriffreid & Nancy Needham Degriffreid heirs of Ichang Degriffreid dec. are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of their next March term of this Court to shew cause if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A Copy. Teste

William Irvine, C. M. C.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit

Court

September term, 1804.

John Fowler Complainant,

Against

John Watson, Mathew Watson, and

William Watson, heirs of William Watson dec. & William Hopkins, & Thos. Gouch, def's.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John, Mathew, & William Watson having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term and answer the Complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette according to law.

A Copy. Teste

TJOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

AM authorized, by power of attorney, from Simon Gratz, of the city

of Philadelphia,

to sell one moiety of a

Tract of Land,

containing two thousand acres, situate

on the head waters of Foxrun, a branch of

Bearbair's creek; which land was con-

veyed by William Murray, of Philadel-

phia, to Joseph Simons, of Lancaster,

Pennsylvania, and by him to the afore-

said Simon Gratz. Any person incli-

ning to purchase said lands, may know

the terms (which will be moderate) by

applying to me in Lexington.

WILL. MORTON.

Attorney in fact for S. Gratz.

June 4, 1804. t

DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress,

passed on the 3d of March last, entitled,

"An act further to amend an act, enti-

led, "An act to lay and collect a direct

tax, within the United States," the col-

lectors of said tax are directed to trans-

cripts of lists of all lands or lots which they

have sold for the non-payment of said

tax.—And it is further provided, that

any person making payment to the Su-

pervisor; of the tax-collectors and interest up-

on any tract of land or lot so sold, should

be permitted to redeem the same, pro-

vided such payment or tender of pay-

ment be made within the period prescrib-

ed by law— which in this state will ex-

pire generally in January and February

next.—In pursuance of the provisions of

the above recited act, public notice is

hereby given, that I am in possession of

all the collectors, lists of lands and lots,

which have been sold for non-payment

of the said tax, within this state, (save

two which are expected daily) and that

any person wishing to redeem lands or

lots which have been sold, may do so by

applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

JAMES MORRISON,

Supervisor.

Lexington, July 16th, 1804,

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, in addition to

their former assortment,

Blue ground calico and chintzes,

Cambric, jaconet, and tambored

muslins,

Furniture dimities,

Black gauze for veils,

Extra long silk gloves, afforted and

coloured,

Silk and cotton hosiery,

Fancy and constitution cords,

India Nankeens,

Complete cafes plotting instruments,

Suspenders,

Irish linens,

Kid, morocco and stuff shoes,

English & German scythes,

Spanish segars by the box,

Anvils, vices,

White and red lead,

Spanish brown, yellow oker,

Vermillion and Prussian blue,

Indigo and fig blue,

Coffee, loaf sugar, teas,

Wines, &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold unusually low for

Cash in hand.

MACCOUN & TILFORD.

Lexington, July 16, 1804.

THE PITTSBURGH

Glass Works,

HAVING been in successful oper-

ation for some time past; the proprietors

are induced to inform their former cus-

tomers and others, that they have now

on hand a large assortment of WIN-

DOW GLASS and HOLLOW

WARE of a superior quality to any hi-

thereto manufactured in this country;

and that they have determined to reduce

the prices this season—is as follows:

WINDOW GLASS.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford, Understanding there is a Petition before the Legislature, from a number of Minors, praying to be exempt from Militia duty; you will oblige a constant reader by inserting the following observations on that subject.

ON MILITIA DUTY.

A complaint of the Young Men of this State, is become general enough to deserve a candid and concise discussion. It is contended, that since they are subject to militia duty from the age of eighteen years, and since they pay county taxes, and that they work on the roads from the age of 16 years, they ought to enjoy the right of voting, of which, nevertheless, they are deprived by the constitution, till they have attained the age of 21 years; or, if they are deprived of the right of voting, they say they ought to be exempted from paying taxes. It is easy to prove that the one is not the consequence of the other.

The term of 21 years having been fixed by law in all the United States for the management of our private civil concerns, it was natural, proper and very reasonable, to fix the same term of 21 years, by our constitution, to enjoy the right of voting; being an act of the greatest importance, requiring the maturity of age, and a discerning judgment, for the choice of persons to be entrusted with the management of our most precious interests, the formation and the execution of the laws. This point of the fixation of 21 years for private civil concerns, and the right of voting, being both admitted to be just and proper; it remains now to examine, if the young men under 21, ought to be exempted from militia duty, from county taxes, and from working on the roads, as a consequence of their exclusion from voting: We will examine these three points separately.

If militia exercise is called a duty, it is certainly an agreeable and glorious one; it is, in reality, a right, a privilege, an advantage; and ought to be enjoyed with pleasure, and a sort of pride, by all the free citizens of a republican government, of which the subjects of despotic, monarchical and arbitrary governments of Europe, are deprived: They are, it is true, enlisted as militia men; but they are taken only from the plough, and from mechanical arts, to serve all their life, under officers, not of their own choice; trained in a hard manner, and disposed of at the will, and sometimes sold by their sovereigns, to fight in foreign countries, for causes, and for people unknown and indifferent to them. The other subjects (except the privileged nobility) are deprived of the precious and essential right of bearing arms, as also the militia men, when out of exercise. What renders the militia duty in those countries hard, shameful, and more disagreeable is, being imposed only on the classes looked upon as the most abject; a large portion of the inhabitants being exempt from that tyranny. Although there is no similarity between those countries and this, as to militia duty, and no comparison can be drawn, nevertheless, many persons emigrating from Europe, bring along with them a dislike, a contempt, a prejudice against that public service, without considering rightly, that if it is humiliating in despotic countries, to serve the will and ambition of a sovereign despot, it is in a free country, in a republican government, a precious, a glorious right, to bear arms for the defence and maintenance of both. That right, as well as the right of election, both prove truly the sovereignty of the people; and really that sovereignty will be lost, by the neglect of those too essential prerogatives. If, that, difference of militia duty in those countries and ours, is duly considered and appreciated, how can our young men complain, if they are admitted sooner to that sovereign right of bearing arms and manly exercise, and before having attained the full age to enjoy all the other rights of free citizens? The law appears to say to them, you have not yet acquired the maturity of age to make a sound choice of our public administrators, but you have the strength, the dexterity, the courage to be good militia men, the law raises you to the recommendable rank of defenders of your country, and of your friends, to which you become dearer and more estimable; you are raised, although young yet, to the rank of men, with whom, from that moment, you are associated. If you prefer to be considered as children, the right of bearing arms ought to be forbidden you; but if you are young men, and to be considered as such, you become a essential part of the whole society: The state provides, gratuitously for you, necessary teachers in the military art. It is the true moral and political point of view, under which the militia duty must be considered by young men, having found notions of a republican government, and be inculcated very early, by their relations and their officers. Being also considered in a physical point of view, that exercise is very necessary, to place the body and the head in an erect, convenient and manly situation, and to give suppleness and agility to the limbs. That bodily exercise is very proper also, as a sort of brotherly diversion, after assiduous labors, and is conducive to strengthen the friendly ties among neighbours; infamy under their guidance, and the attack by a general discharge of

in fine, it is a sort of apprenticeship, to become worthy citizens. Nobody ought to be ignorant, that a number of disciplined and well exercised men, have always the advantage, in case of a contest against almost any number of undisciplined men; the experience of all ages, and of all countries proves this assertion; the several conquests of the English in the East Indies, in the end of the last century, is a strong and recent instance of that truth.

As to county taxes, they are purely local, and a small compensation for the advantages that the young men receive from society; and, except the right to dispose of their property, and the right of voting, they enjoy, from 16 till 21 years, all the other advantages of men of full age; and as they are capable of working to earn wages, they must contribute to those local expences, and when they will have attained 21 years, then they will pay state taxes, and acquire the right of voting at elections, in the same time. Suppose that they were free from those county taxes, the reparation would be made among the heads of families, which being higher, would be retained in proportion, on the salaries of young men working abroad, or by the fathers of those working at home. It is then far better, and more glorious, for them to pay directly themselves, those county taxes.

The same thing can be said, as to their working on the roads—they enjoy of the advantages of those common ways, as well as all other citizens; having the bodily strength, they ought to give their help, to keep them in good repair; there is no inconsistency at all in that, with the particular condition of the maturity of their mental faculties, 21 years fixed for their right of voting, and the disposition of their own property.

The law in Europe, (with few exceptions) has been less favourable to young men than in America, being fixed at 25 years to be of age; either because in this continent, the law pays more respect to a free citizen, or rather because mankind, under a republican government, acquires sooner the rational faculties. If any thing could, with propriety introduce a general alteration in our laws in that respect, and fix the term of 16 or 18 years to be of age, it ought to be only a general diffusion of information and knowledge, by a better and more extensive education, & schools through the state; the ignorant being truly always young.

A Friend of Youth.

To the EDITOR of the MONITEUR.

New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1804.

Sir,
The following memorial was addressed by the Ursuline Nuns of this city to the president of the U. S. As the memorial itself, together with the president's very friendly and encouraging answer may afford pleasure to the inhabitants of Louisiana, all of whom doubtless, take a deep interest in the prosperity of this religious establishment, I request you to insert them in your next number both in French and English.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
PATRICK WALCH,
Vicar-General.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the U. S. of America.

Sir.
Emboldened by the favorable mention you have been pleased to make of their order, the Nuns of Ursula at New-Orleans take the liberty of addressing you on a subject highly interesting to their institution. They believe that without any direct application, the treaty of cession and the sense of justice which marks the character of the United States, would have secured to them the property they now possess; but considering it a sacred deposit, they would fail in a duty they deem essential, were they to omit requesting that it may be formally confirmed to them and their successors, and that you may be pleased to communicate this request to the congress of the United States in such a manner as you may deem proper.

Our wish is dictated by no wish of personal gratification or private aggrandisement. Secluded from the world, its luxuries and vanities, wealth, and the enjoyment it brings, would to them have no attraction; devoted to religious duties, temporal advantages are not the objects of their pursuits; but bound by a solemn obligation to employ their revenue in charitable uses, and their time in the education of youth, they cannot but be anxious to know that the property which is to enable them to fulfil the duties will be secured to them. It is not, therefore, their own cause, but of the public which they plead. It is the cause of the orphan, of the helpless child of want, of the many who may be snatched from the paths of vice and

be trained up in the habits of virtue and religion to be happy and useful; of society which will be the burthen of indigent and the depredations of vice; of their country itself, which cannot but acquire honor in following and protecting such benevolent purposes.

These considerations they know, sir, will have weight with you.—They anticipate your support, because they deserve it; and they conclude with their ardent wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the country whose affairs you direct.

We have the honor to be with the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient serv'ts.

New-Orleans, June, 1804.

To the Soeur Therese de St. Xavier Father Superior, and the Nuns of the Order of St. Ursula, at New-Orleans.

I have received, holy sisters, the letter you have written me, wherein you express anxiety for the property vested in your institution by the former governments of Louisiana. The principles of the constitution and government of the United States are a sure guarantee to you that it will be preserved to you sacred and inviolate, and that your institution will be permitted to govern itself according to its own voluntary rules without interference from the civil authority. Whatever diversity of shade may appear in the religious opinions of our fellow citizens, the charitable objects of your institutions cannot be indifferent to any, & its furtherance of the wholesome purposes of society, by training up its younger members in the way they should go, cannot fail to ensure it the patronage of the government it is under: be assured it will meet all the protection my office can give it.

I salute you, holy sisters, with friendship and respect.
(Signed)
TH: JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2.

Extract of a letter from commodore Preble to the secretary of the navy, dated 14 June, 1804, on board the United States' frigate Constitution off Tripoli.

"Yesterday I anchored off the Harbor and sent Mr. O'Brien on shore under a flag of truce to endeavor to ransom our unfortunate countrymen, and if the bashaw should desire it, to establish peace. Mr. O'Brien did not succeed in his mission, he landed at noon and returned on board at half past 2 o'clock, p. m. You will see by his instructions how far he was authorised to go for the ransom. I presume if the terms had been accepted that our government would have been satisfied, but they were refused, & we have no alternative but to oblige him to accept them on others more favorable for us."

Extract of a letter from com. Preble to the secretary of the navy, dated 5th July, 1804, on board the Constitution, Messina Harbor.

"We have taken on board here 700 bomb shells, and powder in proportion, and the bomb vessels being ready, we fail to-morrow morning. I hope my next letter will announce to you our success against Tripoli, the restoration of our unfortunate countrymen to the sweets of liberty, and our country an honorable peace."

Extract of a letter, dated Tunis, July 10.

"At length Naples has felt a spasm of energy; and its squadron for the first time made a visit to this port; but we cannot imagine the reasons which prevented the admiral's making himself master of the whole naval force of this regency. On the 26th ult. one ship of the line and three frigates, entered the road off the Gouletta, shewing English colors; (most of the corsairs were ready for sea, and anchored at a considerable distance from the batteries) a frigate laid along side of the Tunisian frigate, and commenced

musketry shewing at the same time the Neapolitan flag; some of the Tunisians onboard the frigate instantly cut her cables, while others endeavored to make their escape by swimming to the shore: the Tunisian frigate, drifted under the forts, receiving without any resistance, the full force of the enemy's great guns. She was completely equipped and ready for sea; nine of her crew were killed, about twenty wounded; and an equal number of prisoners made, which were taken up by the boats of the Neapolitans: she is considerably damaged in her hull, has two shot between wind and water, and her fore mast somewhat injured. There were no soldiers in the forts, except a few Moors, who were not sufficient to man half a dozen guns; they notwithstanding kept up a tolerable brisk fire for nearly two hours after the Neapolitans had ceased; and until they stood out of the Readsted—no damage was done to any of the other corsairs, and not one captured, except a small Galloa off Porto Farino."

The Boston Centinel of the 24th of Oct. says that commodore Preble has added six gun-boats, each carrying a 24 pounder, and two bomb-ketches to his squadron; and was determined to bombard Tripoli, in hopes of obtaining the officers and crew of the Philadelphia frigate—that he was willing to give 100 dollars for each man, making no distinction between the officers and seamen—that the Tripolitans had 14 gun-boats, and were erecting new forts for defending themselves.

The emperor Bonaparte arrived at Brussels the 2d Sept. and immediately proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle. According to report he will not return to Paris for six weeks.

It was the general opinion that a congress or conference would take place at Aix-la-Chapelle, where many great men had arrived, and others had passed through Brussels for the same place, viz. the governor of the palace, gen. Duroc; marshal Laffemas, minister to Portugal; the Portuguese envoy; marquis de Gallo, envoy from Naples, and Talleyrand Perrigord, minister of foreign affairs; count Cobenzel, and the marquis de Lucchesini, ambassadors from Vienna and Berlin, were likewise expected there.

Dutch papers state the fact as probably correct, that the new title of emperor of Austria has already been recognised by the court of Berlin—that the imperial mania had not been confined to Bonaparte, but that the king of Spain was also to assume the title of emperor!—The emperor of the French would also assume the title of king of Lombardy.

The French troops were rapidly marching towards the sea coast.

The French were not perfectly satisfied with the conduct and disposition of his Sicilian majesty. In the event of a war with Russia, French troops would occupy all the strong places in the Neapolitan states. An embargo on Russian and Swedish ships had been laid at Leghorn.

One of our London papers of the 11th Sept. says—We are happy to learn that trade is more than commonly brisk in most of our manufacturing towns. Since the cession of Louisiana to the Americans, immense orders have come over from thence to this country, particularly for flowered and fancy muslins. The returns made are in raw materials, dollars and provisions.

BALTIMORE, November 2.

The French papers say, that in July, lord Nelson sent a frigate, with a third messenger to Algiers, to demand the restoration of certain vessels, the release of a number of seamen, indemnification for certain losses; that the British consul should be received again and that the Dey should apologize for his conduct. The Dey not only refuses to comply with these demands, but he insists on having large sums off the English before he receives the consul again.

The Journal du Soir, a Paris paper, of the 29th Thermidor (August 17) says—Mr. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, has received his letters of recall and is about to return home. We are assured that he solicited this, but we are ignorant of the motives by which he has been assuaged."

M. Jerome Bonaparte and his fair spouse have at length taken their departure for France. They made the mode they adopted to lull curiosity, and obtain a sufficient start before the news could reach any English vessel on the coast, reflects some credit on the ingenuity of the inventor, and if Jerome be the man, gives him a small title to the station of imperial high admiral of the French navy. It appears that since his return from the eastward he had fitted up in a very handsome style, the elegant fleet of Mrs. Dulany, about 8 miles from the city, which, it was given out, he meant to make his permanent residence, at least during the war, between Great Britain and France.—His absence from the streets or parties in the city for two or three days at a time, of course no longer excited suspicion. Matters being thus arranged he attended the theatre on Wednesday night last with his lady and when the play was over they repaired on board a packet at one of the wharves, which had been engaged for the purpose, and proceeded down to the North Point, where, with one or two of her relations, who accompany them to France, they were put on board the fast sailing sch'r Cordelia captain Towers, which had been fitted up & ballasted for the purpose. On Sunday it began to be whispered about that Jerome was off; but there seemed so much of a quiz in the tale, that no one out of the secret believed it till it could be no longer doubted.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Hannah, Arcade, Mary, Sea Nymph, and Maria Cartels, arrived on Thursday at Plymouth, after a passage of nine weeks from Jamaica, with 1500 French prisoners on board, the remnant of the fine army sent and sacrificed in St. Domingo by Bonaparte. They are to perform a strict quarantine of 21 days.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

(Extracts from the Journal of Nov. 8.)

The Lieutenant Governor being absent from indisposition, the senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker pro tempore during his illness, as the constitution provides, and Mr. Green Clay was unanimously elected.

November 10.

Information being given to the senate by Mr. Slaughter, from his place, that the Lieutenant Governor had departed this life; whereupon the following resolution was moved and seconded, viz.

Resolved, That the chair of the senate is constitutionally filled by the pro tempore appointment made on Thursday last.

The question was taken on agreeing to the said resolution—it passed in the negative.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Alexander, Ewing, Hunter, Lancaster, Moore, Payne, Posey, Richardson and White.

Those in the negative, are Messrs. Cassady, Crutcher, Desha, Grant, Hickman, Henderson, Hubbard, Hughes, Logan, Pemberton, Slaughter, Trotter, Thomson, Winlock, and Williams.

The senate proceeded to the appointment of a speaker pro tempore, and Messrs. Green Clay, Thomas Posey, Gabriel Slaughter, Robert Alexander, James Trotter, and Joseph Desha, were nominated as proper persons to fill that office. And on taking the vote, they stood thus:

For Green Clay—Messrs. Ewing, Henderson, Moore, Payne, Posey, Richardson, Trotter, Thomson, and White.

For Thos. Posey—Messrs. Grant, Hickman, Hunter, Hughes, Logan, Winlock and Williams.

For Gabriel Slaughter—Messrs. Crutcher, Desha and Lancaster.

For Robert Alexander—Messrs. Hubbard and Pemberton.

For Joseph Desha—Mr. Cassady.

For Jas. Trotter—Gabl. Slaughter.

There not being a majority of the whole number of members present, in favor of any one of the gentlemen nominated, the senate proceeded to a second vote for Green Clay, and Thomas Posey. And the same being taken, stood thus:

For Green Clay—Messrs. Alexander, Ewing, Henderson, Lancaster, Moore, Payne, Posey, Richardson, Trotter, Thomson and White.

For Thomas Posey—Messrs. Cassady, Crutcher, Desha, Grant, Hickman, Hubbard, Hunter, Hughes, Logan, Pemberton, Slaughter, Winlock and Williams.

A majority of the whole number being then in favor of Thomas Posey, he was declared duly elected.



"True to his charge—
He songs, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 20.

THE two last mails from the Eastward, brought no papers from the City of Washington. We are not able to account for this failure, which has probably prevented our having it in our power to lay the President's communication at the opening of the session of Congress, before our readers. Should the papers from the seat of the general government again fail of arriving, we shall doubtless be able to gratify our readers by the next publication, with a sight of that message, by other channels.

We do not observe in any of our Philadelphia, New-York, or Baltimore papers, the arrival of any late important foreign intelligence. We wait, with anxiety, for accounts from our Mediterranean squadron, which has gone against Tripoli.

The bill for changing the mode of impanelling Juries, has passed the house of representatives of this state. It has our good wishes for its success in the senate, as we conceive a worse plan than the present, could not well be devised.

The hon. Buckner Thruston, has been chosen a senator, to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, in the room of the hon. John Brown, after the 4th March next.

We have not yet heard who are elected, as electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States; but the friends of republican government, may be assured they will give a "dead shot" for Jefferson and Clinton.

A Subscription Paper is lodged in this office, for publishing, in Richmond, Virginia, by *Ritchie & Worsley, & Augustine Davis*, the Debates, and other Proceedings of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Price in boards 3 dollars, bound, 3 dollars 50 cents. Those who wish to subscribe, will please to make an early application. It will appear in February or March.

The committee of French Literature employed in preparing the great work on Egypt, the result of all the researches made during Bonaparte's expedition to that country, have lately made a report on their progress to the minister of the home department. There are already a hundred copper plates engraved, of which 47 are ancient Egyptian monuments, 3 Egyptian handcrafts, 17 new Egyptian structures, and 28 relative to the natural history of that country. One hundred and sixty copperplates are at present engraving, among which are a number of statues, inscriptions, and other lesser remains of antiquity.

Edmund Gustis esq. formerly a member of the Virginia convention, for ratifying the Federal constitution, is to succeed Hore B. Trieste, esq. in the collectorship of the port of New-Orleans.

A proposal is made by a society of literary gentlemen in New-Orleans, for publishing in monthly numbers, a Louisiana Journal, to contain a general and particular history of the country, correcting the errors or fictions of ignorant or pretended travellers in that country; together with such other miscellaneous matter, as may tend to instruct and amuse readers.

By our advices from the Mediterranean, it is understood, that Commodore Preble had been strengthening his Squadron by the addition of gun boats and bomb-ketches, to bombard Tripoli, in order to enforce the enlargement of the officers and crew of the Philadelphia frigate. The Tripolitans were preparing for defence. It is said that 100 dollars had been offered to the Barbarian for each man including the officers. *Boston paper.*

At the late Salisbury court, (N. C.) James Murrell was convicted of taking and conveying away from the state of North Carolina and killing as a slave, a free person of mixed blood, and was sentenced to have been hung on the 19th inst. but on a petition from the inhabitants of Rowan, stating that if time were given the offender by a suspension of his execution, the petitioners had an expectation that the stolen Mulatto would be restored to his freedom. The Governor has granted him a respite to the 28th of December.

Defence of London.—On the 3d of September, the effects of some defensive works, lately constructed up to repeat. The reason he assigned does not appear so strong as for

the river Lea, were examined in the presence of his royal highness the duke of York, Mr. Pitt, and the generals Brownrigg, Ludlow, and Turner, and other military officers and engineers. These works consist of a vessel, which is so constructed as to form a floating gate, which is made to fit a groove formed across the bottom of the river Lea, at the four mills, Bromley. By means of a valve in her bottom, she sinks gradually, and at length fills the groove. This operation will be performed at high water, so that when the tide ebbs the vessel forms a dam, which pens the water for several miles up the river. The tide serving at half past one, the vessel, which is about 64 feet in length, was sunk by means of her valves in about ten minutes, and filled the groove. The co-operating sluices at Stratford and Westham bridges, the Temple mills, and Lex bridge, were then shut.

The preparations being made, the duke of York, and the company attending him, rode up the Lea to the fishing house, and found the river so completely full, that the water would have overflowed the marshes, had not the sluices been kept a little open to prevent the damage that would otherwise have ensued. When the tide had ebbed, which was about six o'clock, his royal highness returned to Bromley and saw the vessel performing its promised office, of sustaining the water above the elevation of high water. Mr. Rennie, the engineer who superintended the construction of these works, received the highest probation from his royal highness, for the great skill and ingenuity he had manifested in this important undertaking, and his unremitting attention to the progress of it.

Lon. paper.

HORRID MURDER.

IRA LANE, a child of 7 years old, was murdered on the 26th of August last by David Williams, aged 19, both in the town of Milton, Cayuga county, state of New-York, of which the following are the particulars.

The said David Williams, when examined before a Magistrate, after committing the horrid deed, declared that he was tired of existence, and determined to rid himself of the burthen of life—and at first determined to commit suicide; but the fear of a future punishment after this life, and self murder being an offence against the Supreme Being, that, if he died instantly, he would have no time for repentance, therefore thought if he killed another person he must necessarily undergo the forms of law before execution, which would afford him an opportunity for repentance. After abandoning the idea of self murder, for the reasons above stated, he sent for a young woman of his acquaintance, in the neighbourhood, to come to his Father's house to see him, (the day he committed the deed) or it would not be too late, after that, for the purpose he had in view, by requesting the interview. She having refused to come, he then determined to kill the first person that came in his way.

Shortly after the refusal of the young woman being made known to him, the unfortunate Ira Lane, a neighbour's child, was going home from School, and saw Williams with a gun in his hand, near the house of his (William's) Father and familiarly asked him if he was going to shoot a hawk. Williams replied in the affirmative, and instantly discharged his gun at the boy, which slightly wounded him in the abdomen—after which he carried the boy into the house, and laid him on a bed. The boy called for his Father—Williams told him he would go and call him, but went for his axe, bringing it concealed behind him. The boy having followed him, he took him a second time and put him to bed, and then struck him three blows with the edge of the axe, aiming at his neck—the two first missing the same, mangled his face prodigiously, but the third cut off his head; after which Williams retired within a wood near the fatal spot, awaiting for his pursuers, who shortly after came up to him. At their approach he made no attempt to escape, but surrendered himself without resistance. When being carried before a Magistrate, he confessed the fact, and assigned the foregoing reasons as the cause, exhibiting no signs of sorrow or confusion for what he had done.—He was committed to Canandaigua gaol, there to await the sitting of the Supreme court.—On being asked, if he was condemned to be hung, would he wish to be reprieved, he answered not to be tried till he had time.

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Defence of London.—On the 3d of September, the effects of some defensive works, lately constructed up to repeat. The reason he assigned does not appear so strong as for

for selecting the child for the victim, was, his being young and innocent, and needed no time for repentance.

(Herkimer paper.)

Extraordinary Snow Storm.
Walpole, (N. H.) Oct. — On

Tuesday last (the 9th instant) about the middle of the forenoon, the weather suddenly changed from a tem-

perate rain, to a storm of snow, attended with thunder and violent

winds on the high lands.—The storm continued with some intermissions, till Wednesday morning. It is jud-

ged that the mean depth of snow which fell was from 15 to 18 inches, and covered the ground for more than 50 hours.

On the hills it was usurper to think himself safe in a blown considerably into drifts, which places covered the fences and blocked up the roads. The eastern

stage could not run, and the Mail was conveyed on horseback. Greater damage was done to fruit trees and timber than ever was known to be sustained in one year since the settlement of this part of the country.

Their foliage formed a lodgment for the adhesive snow, which broke many branches by its weight, and the wind lending its aid levelled many a trunk with the earth.—The western Mail had not arrived when this paper went to press; nor have we received papers from the eastern part of this state.

The day on which the storm commenced was appointed for a regimental review at Keene. The soldiers had gotten on their way when they were overtaken by the storm and detained—very few reached the place of rendezvous, and the occasion was frustrated.

To enliven the gloom of the scene, sleighs ran briskly during the continuance of the snow in this village. The untimely element still lies in considerable quantities on the high lands.

By verbal information we learn that the storm was severe at Boston, that the shipping suffered greatly, and that a steeple was blown down.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Rogers of the frigate Congress, dated Gibraltar Bay, August 30. 1804.

"I shall leave this instant I get water on board sufficient for 6 or 7 weeks, which I am in hopes will not take longer till tomorrow evening, and proceed direct to Tripoli, where I better myself (if cap.) Preble has not made a previous attack I shall yet arrive in time to co-operate with Commodore Barron; for I should be greatly mortified if the Congress did not have a part of the credit to be derived from the reduction of Tripoli, by inscribing a lasting remembrance of her name on its walls.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in S. Carolina, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 22.

"The prospect before us is gloomy beyond what I wish to describe—Our provisions are destroyed and no cotton made to buy them. It appears as if the judgment of Heaven was upon this guilty land, for immediately after the opening of the slave trade by our legislature, the price of cotton fell one third or one fourth below its usual value.

The succeeding summer was unfavorable to its cultivation, but when most of the difficulties of the crops were surmounted, a destructive caterpillar made its appearance, and injured more or less every plantation. What was left by that devouring insect, has been swept away by wind, rain and hail.

Thus in righteousness and judgment God has appointed that the very means which were counted upon, for increasing property, and feeding varice, will be the means of ruin to numbers. I thank God that by no act of mine, have I encouraged that trade in human flesh."

Aaron Burr arrived at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 28th ult. on his way to the city of Washington, to preside in the Senate!

The following is an extract from the logbook of the brig Georgia Packet, arrived at New-York on Thursday night from Cadiz; "It was reported that the Russians had declared war against France—That the Russian fleet had left the Baltic

—That the French had put in requisition very large quantities of grain that was shipping for Spain in the several ports of Italy, expecting to have occasion for it in a short time themselves, as it was supposed that country would shortly be engaged in a war."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.
Capt. Cornwall, of the brig Georgia Packet, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, informs, that Moreau is still at that place, and that the probability of his coming to this coun-

try does not appear so strong as for

Opinions on this subject, he says, are various: one class entertaining the idea that he only waited the accompaniment of his lady in order to bid a long adieu to Europe: whilst another did not hesitate to give it as

their opinion, that it was not, the General's object to come to America, but that he intended to wait the denouement of the tragic-comedy at present acting on the theatre of France, expecting that the time

would elong arrive when he might return in peace to his native soil. With this opinion we cannot coincide. General Moreau is too well

acquainted with the character of the country where the tyrant's will is law—where he need only give the order, and the veteran falls.

(A copy.) Attest

Bourbon Circuit, August 1st, 1804.

John Shaw, complainant.

against

Robert Ballantine & others defts.

In Chancery

The defendant Ballantine, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state.

(A copy.) Attest

Thomas Arnold, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The commissioners appointed by the county court of Nicholas, in pursuance of the act of assembly entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes," will meet on Saturday the eighth of December next, if fair; if not, on the first fair day, at the house of Thomas Boggs, on the head of Indian creek, about three miles northwardly of the lower Blue Licks; to take the depositions of laundry witnesses, to establish and perpetuate the calls of an entry for 1000 acres, in the name of James Ware, dated the 16th of June, 1780, which calls to begin one half mile south east from an improvement made in a buffalo road, &c. and to do such other acts as may be deemed expedient towards the establishment of the said claim.

John Drake.

November 10, 1804.

Taken up by Christopher Devore, living in Bracken county, on the waters of the North fork, on the road from the lower Blue Lick to Bullskin, a

Black Mare, about 13 hands and a half high, with a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white, a natural trotter; appraised to fifty dollars.

William Woodward, J. P.

June 6, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the State, & expecting to be absent some months, most earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate application to William H. Richardson, & Thomas Barlow, Students of Medicine for settlement; who at this time reside in Lexington, and are at this time residing in Lexington, and are authorized to receipt for all monies paid on my account. It is hoped that no compulsory measures will be necessary—It is however expected that prompt payments will be made.

W. WARFIELD.

November 5th, 1804.

DRS. BROWN & WARFIELD

EG leave to inform the public that the will practice

MEDICINE & SURGERY, in partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.

They have just received from Philadelphia, supply of

FRESH DRUGS, which they will sell wholesale or retail, at their New Apothecary Shop, next door to Mr. Leavy's store. Physicians who purchase, will be supplied only with such as are fresh and genuine.

Surgeon's Instruments & Shop Furniture

May also be had

October 20th, 1804.

Bourbon county, 1804.

Taken up by Samuel J. Dawson, on Stoner, a Grey Mare, five years old, 12 hands 3 inches high, banded on the near shoul-

der 24; appraised to 35 dollars.

A copy—telle

Will. Garrard Jr. C. B. G.

August 3d 1804.

HORSE THIEVES!!!

STOLEN from Lexington, on Saturday, the 3d instant, a HORSE, about ten years old, four hands three inches high a bright bay colour, with a blaze in his face, his near hind leg remarkable, being spotted, white and black from his hoof above his pattern joint, has the appearance of a nicked horse, carrying his tail a little one side, has some saddle spots on his back, a lump on the inside of one of his fore legs just below the knee, called a splint.

Any person securing the horse and thief, shall have twenty dollars reward, for the horse alone ten dollars.

Elisba I. Winter.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1804.

STRAYED.

FROM my farm, on the Tate's creek road, five miles from Lexington, about the first of May last, 17 head of SHEEP, in one gang, with the following marks and descriptions, viz. the mark is a crop and under keel in the right ear, a swallow tork and under keel in the left ear—among them there is one large white Weather not sheared, with a bell—also one black Ewe, with a white face—Any person giving information of them so that I get them, shall be rewarded for their trouble—N. B. this is to give notice that my said Horse VOLUNTEER, will stand at my stable the ensuing season, to be let to mares.

Philip Webber.

November 12, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the twenty seventh day of November next, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under an act of assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of, and for prosecuting lands;" at my own dwelling house, on Huston creek, in Bourbon county, about two miles from the town of Paris, and from thence proceed to two sugar trees and two ash trees, the N. E. corner of my military survey of 1000 acres on Huston, on which I now live, made June 1775, where sundry depositions will be taken to perpetuate testimony, to establish the lines and corners of the said military survey, & if the depositions cannot be taken on the first day, I will proceed from day to day, or ad-jour, to a certain day as the case may require, and do such other things as may be deemed lawful.

James Wright.

Oct. 27



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

IN IMITATION OF PLUTARCH.

WRITTEN AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Solo e pensò i pia deserti campi.
From distant lands a wanderer came,
And fondly seeks a refuge here;
But in his breast still glows a flame,
And in his eye still gleams a tear.

In vain he views the rushing floods,
In hopes to lull his cares asleep;
In vain he seeks the wildering woods,
In hopes that there ne shall not weep.

The waters from their solid seat,
May hurl the struggling rocks away;
The forest, in its green retreat,
May shield him from the solar ray;

Yet cannot wash away the pain,
That to his inmost bosom clings;
Yet cannot guard his throbbing brain
From thought, that bitterest anguish
brings.

For tho', from native scenes remov'd,
To these far northern climes he flies,
Each object he once dearly lov'd,
Recur's incessant to his eyes.

ITHACUS.

"Trifles, light as air."

Sir Charles Wager was seized with a fever whilst he was out on a cruise; and the surgeon without much difficulty prevailed upon him to lose a little blood, and suffer a blister to be laid on his back: by and by it was thought necessary to lay on another blister, and repeat the bleeding, to which Sir Charles also consented: the symptoms then abated, and the surgeon told him that he must now swallow a few bolusies, and take a draught. No, doctor, says Sir Charles, you may batter my bulk as long as you will; but d—n me, you sha'n't board me.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
HAS just received from Philadelphia
and now opening for sale, in addition to
his valuable stock on hand, the following

Goods—viz.

Superfine cloths
Common & coarse do.
Velvets & fancy cords
Caskets & swindown
Confusion cords
Striped & point blankets
Rose blankets from 5
to 10-4
Coatings & flannels
Irish linens
Coarse muslins
Plain and figured
cambric
Colored cambric
Book & jacconet
Dimities, calicos &
chintzes
Lutestring & senshaw
silk
Damask silk shawls
from 4 to 6-4
silk cotton & cam-
louf sugar &c.
AND
A variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

He has also on hand a quantity of West-India Sugar of the best quality, and will keep a constant supply of the best wrought and cut nails, window glass, bar iron, castings, &c. &c. all of which he will sell either by wholesale or retail on the best terms for cash---No credit whatever on any terms. He again earnestly solicits those indebted to the late firm of Trotter & Scott, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and discharge the same, as he is determined not to give longer indulgence---Those who do not avail themselves of this last notice, may expect compulsory measures will be taken for the purpose of collection in a very short time without discrimination.

Geo. TROTTER.

Lexington, 23rd Oct. 1804.

Take notice of false men that wish to hurt their neighbor maliciously.

WHEREAS suits of slander are instituted against us in the Montgomery circuit court, by Obarn King and Sersey his wife, late Betsey Crump. We do hereby certify, that we have been acquainted with mrs. King, late Betsey Crump for about eight years, and believe her to be a virtuous, chaste, upright woman---and have not nor never had any good cause or reason to think or believe otherwise, that the grounds upon which we are sued, was from (we believe) a malicious report which did not originate with us, and from such a character or characters, that do not deserve credit with people of character; neither did we ever believe it of our own knowledge, but perhaps we have, in a passion, mentioned said report merely to injure the feelings of said mrs. King's family, as there was some misunderstanding between us and her family. Given under our hands this 26th day of June, 1804.

Richard C. Reid,

William Reid.

Tele,
M. Harrison,
Innis Browne.

Montgomery circuit court Clerk's office,
the 26th day of June, 1804.

The foregoing certificate from Richard Reid and William Reid, to Osborne King and wife, was acknowledged by the said Richard and William, and is admitted to record in my office.

M. Harrison, Clk.

29 NOW OPENING BY Charles Wilkins,

at the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Apartment of Dry Goods, Hord Ware, Queen's Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH
or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

* * * Four or five Journeyman
Rope-Makers wanted. None need
apply but good workmen.

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he con-
tinues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,

and

BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning
Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool
with a warm dye, which he will warrant to
stand equal to any blue in America. The
deepest blue for 4d per lb. My token is I.C.
stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove
either of the colours will please to wash them,
which will convince them it is a warm dye and
will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804.

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